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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foneign .- In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone introduced his resolution regarding the House of Lords' Committee, and after several members had spoken the debate was adjourned nntil Thursday. —— The report that Mr. Gladit the special attention of every reader:

The resignation is a possibility in certain contingencies is denied. - In the French elections, on Sunday to fill vacancies, the Republicans were as a rule successful, - Great Britain is attempting to resume diplomatic relations with Mexico. = At Cologne it is rumored that, if the condition of Russia does not improve, the Czar will abdicate after his coronation.

Domestic .- Memorial services to the late President Garfield were held in the hall of the House of Representatives; the oration was delivered by ex-Secretary Blaine. : Resolutions were introduced in both houses of the State Legislature prowiding for an inquiry into the receiverships of insolvent corporations. == Menken Bros., of Memphis, failed with liabilities amounting to \$500,000. The floods in the West are still causing much distress. = The Attorney-General has begun a suit to annul the charter of the Hoosae Tunnel and Western Railway. === The birthday of the poet Longfellow was celebrated at many places.

CITY AND SUBURBAN, -George Barry Wall, a lawyer, who was shot in a mysterious manner at New-Utrecht, L. I., on Sunday, was brought to a hospital in this city yesterday. - Rowell was fifteen miles ahead of his nearest competitor at midnight. George Hendrix was identified as the man who mutilated the Andre monument. Fire insurance men have taken steps to form tariff association. == The death of Adolph Conrad Poppenhusen occurred. ==== Miss Parloa began her course of lectures on cooking. Mrs. Daniel Webster is dead. === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212) grains, 87.44 = Stocks were active, feverish and unsettled, but higher, and closed strong.

THE WEATRER. - TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair weather and slight changes in temperature, followed by increasing cloudiness and slight chances of light rain. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 51°; lowest, 27°; average, 38°.

If sewer gas should explode whenever it accumulates in a house, as it did yesterday in a manhole in a street in Brooklyn, the loss of property would be heavy, but the loss of life would probably not be so great as it is now when the poison acts more quietly.

Four churches in Brooklyn have paid off their debts within a fortnight. This is doing well; but it would have been several points better if they had not contracted such obligations in the first place. Never to run in debt at all is as good a rule for churches as for men. "Owe no man anything but to love one another," is as applicable now as it was some eighteen hundred years ago.

It looks as if Catifornia might now take a moment of rest and be assured that something is to be done speedily to put into effect the recent treaties with China, and remedy the evils which afflict the Pacific Slope in the form of Chinese immigration. The Senate today will enter into consideration of the bill which has been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, which will prevent this immigration for twenty years, if it is passed without modification.

The great competition in the insurance business, which has recently driven some of the smaller companies into retirement, has reached such a point that many of the larger corpora- young without precedent or parallel in tions in this city are trying to combine against | the country. The analysis of Garfield's strength

by its proposers, will remedy the greater difference of opinion is the definition of the word "broker."

The Committee on Cities of the Assembly did a singular thing when it reported favorably on the bill of David Gideon-a Democratic liquor-seller-to legislate out of office the members of our present Board of Education and authorize the Mayor to appoint twenty-four new school commissioners, one to be taken from each Assembly District. The Board of Education was not even allowed the courtesy of a hearing. The system advocated by this zealous Assemblyman has been tried once in this city, and it worked harm in place of good.

position to bear the burden which the other States throw upon us, of caring for immigrants who pass through this city on their way to increase the wealth and population of other parts of the Union. The bill appropriating \$40,000 for the Commissioners of Emigration was passed. So far all indications point to an unusually heavy tide of immigration during the present year, and it is hardly fair that New-York should bear the bulk of the expenses attending it. Congress ought to want a change, that on the whole it was well make provision for what is really National work.

The special election for Senator in the XVIIIth District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Webster Wagner takes place to-day. The choice will without doubt fall upon the Republican candidate, Charles Stanford, of Schenectady. His Democratic opponent, Alexander B. Baucus, of Northumberland, Saratoga County, is not a strong nominee, and can make but little headway against so forceful and popular a man as Stanford. The pro-oleomargarine, anti-monopolist people, led by F. B. Thurber plus General Sam Carey, have been endeavoring to win some votes for Mr. Baucus, but the efforts of those eminent reformers have not, we understand, been crowned with any success that is visible to the naked eye.

Very little business was transacted last evening in either branch of the Legislature, the session in both houses being cut short out of respect to the memory of ex-Speaker Pruyn, whose sudden death on Sunday we have already noted. The most important of the bills introduced provides for the abolition of the Board of Canal Appraisers. It will be remembered that it was unsuccessfully pressed last year. Of larger public interest is the resolution aimed at the receivers of insolvent insurance companies and savings banks. Unless the general impression is strangely at fault some of these receiverships are simply so many instruments for the plundering of policyholders and depositors whose interests they are supposed to conserve. It is well that the whole subject should be investigated, as it will be under the resolution, to the end that the necessary remedy may be promptly applied. The expenses that have attended the winding up of some of these institutions have been entirely out of proportion to the services performed by the receivers, and the opinion is fast gaining ground that the typical official of this sort can trace his ancestry directly back to the daughter of the horse-leech It is to be hoped that action under the resolution may be prompt and thorough.

THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL.

The part of Mr. Blaine's masterly oration on Garfield to which all eyes will first turn is that in which the late head of the Cabinet deals with the policy of his murdered Chief, and the antagonisms it provoked, Mr. Blaine has disappointed his enemies and gratified the Country by the admirable precision and equally admirable reserve with which, under the difficult circumstances, as the spokesman of Congress, he touched this delicate ground. We detach the passage, and ask for The political events which disturbed the President's

serenity for many weeks before that fateful day in July

form an important chapter in his career, and, in his own judgment, involved questions of principle and of right which are vitally essential to the constitutional admin istration of the Federal Government. It would be out of place here and now to speak the language of controversy; but the events referred to, however they may continue to be source of contention with others, have become, so far as Garfield is concerned, as much a matter of history as his heroism at Chickamauga or his illustrious service in the House. Detail is not needful, and personal antagonism shall not be rekindled by any word uttered to-day. The motives of those oposing him are not to be here adversely interpreted not course harshly characterized. But of the dead President this Is to be said, and said be cause his own speech is forever silenced and he can be no more heard except through the fidelity and love of surviving friends: From the beginning to the end of the controversy he so much deplored, the President was never for one moment actuated by any motive of gain to himself or of loss to others. Least of all men did he harbor revenge, rarely did he even show resentment, and malice was not in his nature. He was congenially employed only in the exchange of good offices and the doing of

kindly deeds. There was not an hour, from the beginning of the trouble till the fatal shot entered his body, when the President would not gladly, for the sake of restoring harmony, have retraced any step he had taken if such retracing had merely involved consequences personal to himself. The pride of consistency, or any supposed sense of humiliation that might result from surrendering his position, had not a feather's weight with him. No man was ever less subject to such influences within or from without. But after most anxious deliberation, and the coolest survey all the circumstances, he solemnly believed that the true prerogatives of the Executive were involved in the issue which had been raised, and that he would be unfaithful to his supreme obligation if he failed o maintain, in all their vigor, the constitutional rights and dignities of his great office. He believed this in all the convictions of conscience when in sound and vigorons health, and he believed it in his suffering and protration in the inst conscious thought which his wearled mind bestowed on the transitory struggles of life

More than this need not be said. Less than this could not be said. Justice to the dead, the highest obligation that devolves upon the living, demands the declaration that in all the bearings of the subject, actual or possible, the President was content in his mind, justified in his cor cience, immovable in his conclusions.

We believe this to be absolutely and wholly true-needful to be uttered, and deserving to be kept constantly in mind during the political agitations that are impending.

In its other features, Mr. Blaine's oration will be generally admired. It is moderate and discriminating; it gives an estimate of Garfield's powers and work very likely to be accepted as the historical portrait; and it places him in just comparison with and relation to some of the greatest our historical figures. The manly statement as to the nature of Garfield's early poverty, what it did and did not imply, was needed to correct the sensational exaggerations of the stump. His rapid advancement is well summarized in the statement that within six years he had been successively president of a college, State Senator of Ohio, Major-General of the Army of the United States and Representative - elect to Congress - a combination of honors so varied, so elevated, within a period so brief and to a man so

plan will probably be adopted which, it is hoped | qualities of great parliamentary leadership, are alike acute and just. The troubles with which the companies have to contribute to his executive skill, as shown tend. The point on which there is likely to be a during the few months of his Administration, is more novel and will be received with more surprise. Some of the comparisons and contrasts with other great men of our own service, are singularly apt; and there is a peculiar fitness and grace in the al-

lusion to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Blaine has throughout discharged his difficult task with all his acknowledged ability. and with a generous consideration for others, a tact, and a sagacity, shown alike in what he did and did not say, that merit the highest praise. For the time, the place and the circircumstances, this oration is a masterpiece, nor can it be otherwise than wholesome for our politics and well for The State Senate yesterday showed its dis- the country that attention is again universally directed to the shining career, the noble aims and the untimely end of the martyred Garfield.

DO THE PEOPLE WANT A CHANGE?

The Democratic newspapers and stump filled the air with the cry that what the country needed was a change. But at the November ballot-box the country replied that it did not satisfied with the Republican party, that between the two standard-bearers it much preferred James A. Garfield. Nevertheless, the plain lesson of that canvass seems to be thrown away upon as intelligent a paper as The Buffalo warming over, as it were, one of its Hancock most to fear is "an irresistible demand for a change."

We cannot but wonder where our contemporary finds this "irresistible demand." Certainly it is not made by the people of our own State as they contemplate current State affairs. The disgraceful course pursued by the Democratic party since it was restored to power in the Legislature furnishes an unanswerable argument against a change which would increase that power in New-York or in the country at large. The people are always willing to make a change of parties when they have good it. But a thoughtless change for the sake of change they will not consent to. Still less will they consent to a change from good to member lessons that they pay for roundly. bad; and yet in the light of events we are justified in saying that that is precisely the sort of change to which The Courier invites them.

We ask our contemporary calmly to consider one proposition: Suppose the Democratic restoration which is accomplished in the legislative department of our State Government could at once spread until it embraced all the departments of all the State Governments, would the people be any better off than they are now? In order to solve this proposition we must exwhich this Democratic Legislature of ours has accomplished, and the result of such an inquiry is fatal to the proposed change. A vulgar deadlock resulting from a disagreement in regard to the division of spoils-is that the sort of feast that The Courier believes the rest of the United States are longing and would be the better for ! It not, in what does this "irresistible demand for a change " consist ? Upon what is it predicated ?

If we turn from our own State to National iffairs, we are equally at a loss to find grounds upon which to base a demand-"irresistible" or otherwise-for a change. For in the first place the Republicans are doing well by the Government, in Congress and in the great Executive Departments; and in the second place, the Democrats, who only lately lost the control of Congress, made a record at Washington from 1876 to 1881 which the least said about the better for them and their future prospects. Let us institute one typical comparison. Democracy in Congress was charged with the duty faulty that the President vetoed it, and the people said amen. Then came Secretary Windom, who promptly prepared a scheme for refunding which gave general satisfaction and which saved the people millions of dollars.

One of Wilkie Collins's characters explains that the true way to breed a bull is to form in one's mind a perfect idea of a ball and then proceed to evolve him from the inner consciousness. We mistrust that The Courier discovered "an irresistible demand for a change," in that masterly way,

THE RAILROAD PROBLEM.

The proposition of Mr. Adams, to create a Railroad Commission of high character but very limited powers, will appear singularly foolish to most members of Congress, no doubt. The average legislator has an ineradicable tendency to believe that legislation can cure all ills of the body politic. If fifty successive attempts have failed, each leaving the evil greater than before, he remains firm in the faith that the only trouble is that the right kind of bill has not yet been devised, and sits down with sublime confidence to frame the fiftyfirst. So it will be, apparently, to the end of time, unless constituents take more pains to select men who have mastered the alphabet of social science.

Mr. Adams mastered the alphabet long ago. His plan, tame as it looks to thundering champions of "the cause of the people against monopoly," has more statesmanship in it than any of the coercive measures contemplated in Congress and State Legislatures. But we are not quite sure that there would not be still more statesmanship in doing still less. A bill which proposes to do almost nothing may yet be inferior to a bill which proposes to do nothing at all. Require the railroads to make frequent and regular reports of earnings and traffic, and the public may in time be educated by these oft-recurring statements as they never could be by a ponderous decument. But as for regulation or supervision, we suspect it is as true as ever that the best government is that which governs least.

The one merit of our present position is that the advocates of an infinite variety of plans mutually neutralize each other, after the mauner of the Kilkenny cats, and thus unintentionally produce the government that governs railroad legislation be once enacted, and the probability is that, from that time onward, nearly every session will see it altered, possibly for the better, probably for the worse. But the change in itself will be a nuisance, The railroads will at once make common cause to fight in the courts and afterward in Congress. A bill to regulate railroads by law, regarded in the light of its probable consequences, might be entitled "An Act to sell the Government of the United States to its corporations." Either the legislation would be empty, innocuous and futile, and in that case changes would be instantly and incessantly demanded, or it would be to some extent effective, and in that case four thousand millions of capital

lation would thenceforward be shaped in the interests of the people has a simple and childlike faith.

cion, but does not avoid the Charybdis of perpetual agitation for change. His Commissioners are expected to report measures for the consideration of Congress. This would bring up, year after year, the whole subject of railway regulation, and every member of Congress would have his pockets full of amendments and substitutes. Perhaps the Commission would wisely argue against attempted coercion, and recommend only the wisest possible action. Thereupon every sincere fanatic and every demagogue in the House would start up, all aflame, to rebuke these "tools of monopoly." Commissions rarely have as much influence over legislation as committees composed of members of the legislative body. The members would feel called upon to vindicate their own wisdom by altering or rejecting anything proposed for them, and the chances are that a really wise measure would fare worse than it would if offered by a single representative on his individual responsibility. In fact, if the speakers in the Presidential campaign of 1880 | Commission should devise any particularly good thing, its recommendation would probably lessen the chance of that good thing getting done. The railroad problem is settling itself a good

deal faster than any Congress could settle it. Ten years ago there was not even a single fanatic who contemplated as possible the rate for transportation which the railroads have of their own sweet will maintained for half a year. Courier. That zealous organ of Democracy, If the practical result is bankruptcy for any company, that event will educate more people and English articles, gravely informs its than any number of elaborate reports. Or, if readers that what the Republican party has the result is that the roads have all survived, that experience will educate both people and managers, so that rates which were once common will become forever impossible. Or, again, if it appears that railroads have escaped bankruptey only by taxing local traffic unreasonably to support through traffic, it will instantly become a practical question for the business men of every State whether they wish to surrender the through traffic or to see it preserved at such a cost. As matters stand, stockholders, bondholders, shippers and consumers are all getting educated by the same events, and very rapidly. It may be doubted whether reason to believe that they are going to gain by any Commission could possibly disseminate as much information in as short a time, and in a form to stick in the mind as long. Men re-

The best of it is that railroad managers are getting educated. They have been compelled to appeal to commercial bodies, to merchants, to public journals and public opinion, to save them from the consequences of their own acts. They have learned that they cannot afford to. make transportation so profitable that new roads by the score will start up to divide the business. They have learned that unlimited dilution of stock has its disadvantages. They have learned that public distrust of the good amine the quality and quantity of the work faith and wisdom of railway management is a particularly expensive and inconvenient erop to cultivate. They have learned that a monopoly is in greater danger just in proportion as it becomes more powerful and profitable. These are wholesome lessons. We doubt whether any Commission ever could teach them as effectively as the experience of the last year of unrestrained and unregulated self-govern-

DEMOCRATIC SHYNESS OF FRIE TRADE. It is a mistake to say that the Democrats learn nothing. At rare intervals they have an experience so severe that they are able to profit by it. They had one in the last campaign, and its cause was Mr. Watterson's headlong zeal in having the platform declare in favor of a "tariff for revenue only." The campaign was going on pretty smoothly until General Hancock's eye fell upon that declaration, and he was induced to impact to the public the reflections which it aroused in his mind. Then there was trouble. From that time tariff was the issue of framing a refunding measure. It pottered of the campaign, and when the vote was and procrastinated, and finally passed a bill so counted even General Hancock was convinced that there was nothing local about an issu which could cause such widespread disaster. Mr. Watterson and Mr. Cox are the only Democrats in the country who have been able to come up smiling" on the same issue again. They wish to try the battle over again, but the other statesmen of the party have had enough.

A significant indication of this desire for a change is found in some recently published conversations with the members of the South Carolina delegation in Congress, Senator Hampton says he is in favor of a "tariff for revenue with incidental protection." Senator Butler varies it a little and says: "Such protection as is incidental to a judicious and just fariff." Congressman Dibble is even more cautious: "Tariff for revenue without exposing our industries to ruinous foreign competition." Congressmen Richardson and Evins simply echo Senator Hampton's "tariff for revenue with incidental protection"; and Congressman Tallman is strong against free trade with a demand for "tariff for protection in respect to many articles." Of course talk about "tariff for revenue with incidental protection" is a mere inggle of words to conceal hostility to protective principles, but the fact that Democrats are afraid to declare themselves openly in favor of free trade is significant. We have no doubt that their next National platform, if it contain any reference to the tariff at all, will adopt some such weak subterfage as Mr. Hampton's formula, but nobody will be deceived by it. The only issue the Democratic party has been true to during its entire career is free trade, and nothing short of an open declaration in favor of protection will convince the people that it will be safe to trust the inaustrial interests of the country to Democratic

The Cleveland Plaindealer asserts that " to get rid of John Kelly and Tammany is worth a hundred thou sand honest votes to the Democracy of New-York. The Plaindealer ought to put an annex on this statement. Let it inform its readers that to get rid of the Old Guard was worth a hundred thousand soldiers to Napoleon. The supreme idiocy of the latter statement is not greater than that of the

Yesterday was one of those delusive days when April is in the nir white winter still reigns under ground. In the genial sunshine one could not but feel that the frest had gone for good. The note not at all. But let any statute whatever for | of the bluebird was no longer a faint, far-away warble, but a rich, full throated song. Nor was there mything like the umidity of a first appearacce in the performance of the robins, phube birds and song sparrows. They sang as if they had been here long enough to feel at home. Out in the open country the vapors hanging in the lower air were transformed into a luminous haze, and every valley seemed brim-full and running over with mellow light. Through this April atmosphere came floating voices of the spring from babbling brooks and everything that was vocal, and yet it is a long tw months away before the cattle will be grazing in the uplands. Sap would trickle yesterday from the bruised bark of the maple, but the buds can hardly be seen to flucken on the branches. There is a warmer yellow on the willow twigs, but the silverfurre) carkins of the earliest species are only just beginning to creep from under their scates. The would immediately begin to concentrate itself | brenzed hood of the skunk cabbage, our pioneer | Mr. Wallack appeared at Haverly's Brooklyn

only such brave little flowers as the snowdrop have pierced the frozen sod. But after all, these days which prophesy or even hint at prophecies of spring are quite as exhibitating as the season itself. The Mr. Adams's plan misses the Scylla of coerdelusion may be followed by a blizzard in a day or two, but every check which winter gives to the advancing year makes possible another promise of another spring. If our climate has little else to commend it we can honestly boast of it as untrustwor-

thy. Some of the newspapers are making a great ado over the performance of a professional swimmer who lately swam seven miles without resting. Well, it was a notable feat; but it is nothing to what Mr. Tilden has accomplished. He has been in water-hot at that-ever since 1876, and has been swimming for dear life all the time.

A Scotch bard has left on record his sense of the value of being able to see ourselves as others see us. Do you agree with the Scotch bard, Mr. Speaker Patterson? Because if you do, we desire to direct your attention to the fact that as The Elmira Free Press looks at you, you appear to be "a sneak." In fact, Mr. Speaker, that reputable and intelligent Democratic newspaper names you " a sneak." It must be obvious to you, Mr. Speaker, that "sneak" is not the sort of word a statesman can suffer to have employed by a thoughtful journalist as epitomizing his moral qualities, without serious detriment to his status among his fellow statesmen. It stands you in hand, Mr. Speaker, to demand a bill of pariculars of The Free Press. Democratic newspapers Tammany) inhumanity to Democratic statesme (Anti-Tammany) makes thousands mourn.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MADAME PATTI IN OPERA.

The most noticeable thing about the performance of "La Traviata" by Madame Adelina Patti and her opera troupe at the Germania Theatre last night was that all the surroundings and all the other people of the play served as foils to set off the surpossing brilliancy of this gifted woman. The occasion was made a remarkable one by the size, character and enthusiasm of the audience and the performance of Madame Patti. The pretty little theatre glowed with bright dresses in boxes, orchestra chairs and balcony. The fair songstress was recalled to the stage time after time to receive the plaudits of the people; and twice she was overwhelmed with floral gifts.

It is hardly necessary to add here much about the manner in which Madame Patti acquitted herself of her task. To the finished art and lovely voice which she has exhibited heretofore during this visit on the concert stage she added a measure of passionate expression drawn from the scenes of the play, and linked with her musical performance an achievement in acting which was in itself more than achievement in acting which was in itself more than admirable. It is hardly possible to make Violetta, as a gramatic creature, anything more than a faint reflection of Camille. It is to Madame Patri's great credit that by her by-play she is able of fill the part with an eager, pressing dramatic excitement, and that though she can not supply the tones which music has notifer the moral or immoral subtisties of Dumas's creature, she can voice with ravishing eloquence the elementary feelings of a woman hydrography laying madly and denoted woman dying riotously, loving madly, and dying

MADAME GERS ER AS OPHELIA. For the first time since 1872 Ambroise Thomas's opera of "Hamlet" was produced in this city, at Booth's Theatre, last night, and from the character of its reception t is to be presumed that a still longer period may dapse before it appears here again. There is no re-I eming feature in the music for the reakless mutilation deemed necessary to adapt the great tragedy to the Progrustian bed of Italian opera, In the construction of the libretto the dramatic unity and harmonious continuity of the tragedy have been mercilessly sacrificed, and in the music which seld in rises above the backneyed level of the commonplace, there is to be found no expression of the feeling which should sympathize with the tracic intensity of the drama.

Madame Gerster, who was handicapped with a part which she was confessedly anable to act, gave the audience its only real enjoyment her singing, which called out all the applause that was obtained. The chief analitication of Signor Ciapini for the The chief qualification of Signor Ciapini for the part of Hambet appeared contained in the line. "He was fat and senet of breath." Miss Prasmi acquitted herself fairly as the Queen, but Signor Mancial's yocal efforts were altogether unwerthy of a king. The other pars were indifferently taken. The ordesira showed a lack of spirit, and at times a want of sufficient acquaintance with the music, and the chorus was excessively unedifying. The long delays between the parts and a certain awkwardness in the movement of the opera indicated a lack of sufficient rehearsal.

THE MEMBER FOR SLOCUM. The process of using comedy characters in a farer-

cal plot was long ago found to be readily productve of simple mirth. It is easier and more obvious, for both the actor and the author, than the legitimate but more complex method of pure comedy. It seeks nothing but a trolic; it expects nothing but laughter; and it implicates neither character nor feeling. Many pieces have been built upon it-as a principle of construction-from the bright days of the younger Colman, even to our own time; and many of them, such as "The Captain of the Watch," 'Central Park," and "Forbidden Fruit," have had abundant popularity. Of late, indeed, this style of piece has predominated, and the rule has come to be generally conceded that such matters are not to be onsidered too curiously. "The Member for slocum" is another of the same festive flock. It was brought out last night at the Park Theatre, and seen by a crowd of delighted spectators, who gave it, from first to last, the tribute of hearty laughter. It is the work of Mr. Sims, who wrote "The Lights o' London"; it is in three acts, and introduces seven persons, and it derives its comical effect from a tolerably fresh use of the incient idea of a young husband, wheedled by a pretty wife and intimidated by a tremendo mother-in-law. This husband is a comic noodle, and his groove in dramatic art is humorous perplexity. The piece places him in a series of absurd situations, incident to the pursuit of him by the semi-detached wife of his most intimate friend, and the discovery of his dilemma by the impending mother-in-law. Mr. Goodwin personates this volatile individual, and is exceedingly droll-though not as truly humorous as he might be in nature, nor as crisp as he ought to be in execution, and would be if he did not overdo the comic business and insist on emphasis. His style has, visibly, been modelled on that of William Warren, of Boston-and he could not have chosen a finer example. Miss Eliza Weathersby acts the Amazon who pursues this Theseus of the British Legislature, and her froliesome spirits, wholesome beauty and dashing execution invest the performance of the piece with a singular charm.

Mr. Saville supplemented the mirthful efforts of these players with a neat piece of quizzical acting, and a capital bumpkin was presented by Mr. Herbert. Miss Emie Weathersby ad led the charms of simplicity and archness. Each seene was recalled, at the fall of the currain, and the success of the performance could not be doubted. It is a clean, merry, languable trife, and as such welcome. This is the cast: Onesimus Epps N. C. Goodwin, Jr Arathusa Smith Ediza Wearhersoy Bill muth

BBI swith
Gusting, a gardener W. H. Herber
Madelin, wile of Mr. Epps. Ende Weathersby
Mrs. Jers. Madelin's mother Jermie Heifferli
Fanny, a very ready maid Anna Brevon
Betay, Arathusa's maid Lillian begarme

INCIDENTS AT HAND.

Mr. Boacicault will appear at Booth's Theatre, next Monday, in his drama of "Suil-a-Mor, or Life in Galway."-the piece, somewhat changed, that he first presented here, years ago, as "Daddy O'Dowd."The playgoer is reminded that Miss Clara Morris acts at the Union Square Theatre this afternoon, as Cora, in "Article 47.".....The last performance of "Pendragon," with Lawrence Barrett as King Arthur, occurs this evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and should not be neglected.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Mr. Sims's play of "The Member for Slocum" was produced at the Park Theatre.....John E. Owens made his appearance at the Madison Square Theatre, as Mr. Rogers Maggie Mi chell appeared at the Grand Opera House, as Fanchon..... abuses in their trade. At a meeting to-day a in the House, and the denial to him of the upon Washington. He who thinks that legis- lowland weed, has not yet pushed into view, and I Theatre, in "The Colonel"......Denman Thomp-1

son was seen at Colonel Sim's Brooklyn Theatre, as Joshua Whiteomb.... A ventriloquist named Val Vose appeared at Bunnell's Museum.... "The Two Orphans" was produced at Niblo's, with impressive scenery and a fine cast... Milton Nobles appeared at the Windsor Theatre, in a piece called "The Phoenix"... Fresh features of cutertainment were offered at the Opera House of the San Francisco Minstrels. cisco Minstrels.

PERSONAL.

The seventeen-year-old wife of the Chinese Minister at Washington is described as picturesqueig pretty. She is studying English, occupying herself in her strict retirement with this and with her curi-

Mr. Gladstone's dishevelled hair has grown grayer in the past few months, but his brilliant dark eyes are undimmed. His strength and nerve are nursed by a persistent taking of fresh air and exercise. He has been known to walk forty miles on a summer's day.

Mr. Longfellow's unmarried daughter returned from Washington to her Cambridge home last week. Her father needs the most attentive care at present, although he is not positively ill. He does not now use his pen at all—not even to sign his name. The poet's daughter, with her rosy cheeks and bright eyes, looks very much like him.

In teering away the other day a part of the wall of the old Baltimore home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the workmen made an interesting discovery. This was the massively built and hidden vault in which Mr. Carroll once stored his papers and valua-bles. It contained an oak cabinet, all us drawers and pigeon-holes labelled by Carroll's own hand,

Henry James, while in Washington lately, is wickedly said by The Boston Gazette to have asked : clever young lady if there was not a river near the city called the Potomac. "Oh, yes," said she, "and I should think you would know all about it, because there is a place on it called Mount Vernon, where a man named Washington lived. You are sure to have heard of him, you know, because his father was an Englishman."

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.-Archbishop John B. Purcell was eighty-two years old yesterday. The day was observed at the St. Ursula Convent, in Brown County, Ohio, and the Archbishop enjoyed the occason greatly. There were many visitors present-chiefly from Cincinn etc. A pleasant letter was re, ceived from Cardinal McCloskey, and many presents of flowers were sent from this city. ROME, Feb. 27.-General Garibaldi's health is so

much better that he wishes to go to Palermo to stpers, which will begin March 31 and continue four days. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 27.-President Gonzalez's

hysician denies the newspaper reports of the President's serious illness.

POLITICAL NEWS,

General Butler commends the nomination of ex-Senator Conkling to a Supreme Court Justiceship. Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, thinks that Mr. Tilden will be fully as strong politically in 1884 as he was in 1876.

Congressman Springer has written a letter declaring himself in favor of the total separation of Ire-ian I from the British Crown.

The Legislature of Illinois will meet in exra session on the 23d of March for the purpose of redis-ricing the State.

All parties and all sections appear to agree npon one question, and that is that the country needs a The Republican members of the Ohio Legis-

lature are said to be nearly unanimous in the wish to see Governor Foster elected to the Schule to succeed Sennior Pendleton two years hence. A proposition of doubtful wisdom is being ussed in Wisconsin to arrange the Congr

Districts in such a way that the Democrats will be corain of carr, ing only one. Congressman Washburn, of Minnesota, says he will not decline a renomination if it is offered him. He is now serving his second term, and appears to have a clear field before him for another term.

The prevalence of an independent spirit in Missouri is giving the Bourbons some uneastness, and hey are asking themselves if their undisputed control s coming to an end.

Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, naturally believes that a defeat of the Democrats by a coalition between the Republicans and Independents would be dis-astrous to the State. The opposition which the stringent temperince law of Kansas has excited gives the Democrats a

vacue hope of carrying the State. They are said to A proposition has been made in the Ohio Legislature to leave the Congressional Districts as they are now constructed, and to elect the additional member which the new apportionment gives the State on the general ficket.

The Germans of Indiana are organizing gainst the proposed amendment to the State constitu

ion probibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. They will not form a scourate party, but support those andidates that favor their views. Lieutenant-Governor Richards, of Ohlo, is

believed to have an ambition to succeed Mr. Updegraff in the House of Representatives. His chances will depend largely upon the construction of the new districts in that State.

PUBLIC OPINION.

MAKING HIS POSITION PLAIN. The appointment of Roscoe Conkling as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States couldes the public to understand Mr. Arthur pretty thoroughly. The popular conception of this representative of the New-York faction was nearly correct. He is still "in the hands of his friends."

A LOUD CALL UPON GENERAL GRANT. A LOUD CALL UPON GENERAL GRANT.

From The Boston Heroid (Inst.)

General Grant should tell what he knows about Shipherd and the Peruvian Company. It may not be much, but General Grant's name has been used so much by speculators of various kinds, with or without his consent, that he cannot afford to carry any unnecessary imputations. His case differs somewhat from most of the names used by Shipherd. The remarkable bubble-blower tells of what General Grant neutnally did for him instead of what he expected him to do. He says that he autographically indorsed "their wildest scheme, and that he introduced him to President Arrhur. General Grant should break his rule of reticence before he is called upon to do it by the Congressional committee ordered to investigate the matter.

THE STALWART GOAT. The old farmer, whose goat had butted its

panny of grat, but no sense; he didn't know he was inched till he was dead." Recent events only continu the application of the farmer's remark to the genuine, out-and-out, "old guard," "300" Stalwart. He doesn't know when he is whitped. Knocked down and everwhelmed, he adorns himself with a metal to commemorate his de-feat and celebrate his steadfastness, and challenges another blow. He faces consequences with admirable plack and deplocable indiscretion. He has "pleaty of grit, but no sense." Ultimately he will kill himself but-ting against the irresistible. SEVERE BUT JUST CENSURE.

SEVERE BUT JUST CENSURE.

Prom The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

Through all his active life, Roscoe Conkling has steel in the centre of affairs and shared in the masing of history. He has east the scadow of his career across the memory of a generation. But through all those years he ins made pointies his trade and neglected statesmanship as a procession. He chose a snort cut to greatness. He made his was by having the machine at his back, and paid more heed to oding its wheels than to polishing his arcuments. The exhaust's extuny of public questions he life to other men and exhausted his own streat powers in the treaduill of politics. He reaps what he has sown. He chose to be known as a party leader, and a party leader, and nothing but a party leader, he is extremed to-day. Dazzled and deceived by party rewards, misled by the wairr and rattle of the machine, immighting, as many a yeang man of like ambition does to-day, that a political career lay in primary, cancas and convention, his whole life has been spent in labors which profit nothing, and bring weariness and vestion of spirit. Had he labored as statesmen should—made of spirit. Had he labored as statesmen should—made of spirit. Had he labored as statesmen should—made on great questioning by the light of lofty argument—be might not own a "306" medial or be the slot of banquets of the "29" at Alonay, but high place would have songht him by popular acchain and the verilet of a Nation would have approved his reelection for any post, as the caim jurgment of men most familiar with his powers to-day estimates his powers as a lawyer equal to the histors of a judge.

A QUESTION THAT IS AGUTATING MANY BOSOM\$

A QUESTION THAT IS AGITATING MANY BOSOMS. Is not Platt to have something, too ?

From The St. Lewis Republican (Deta.) Now what is to be done for Mc Too Platt f From The Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

Mr. T. Plati will naturally expect something to be done
for him.

From The Elimira Free Free (Dem.)
Conce now, Mr. Arthur! what public position shall T.
C. Pintt be retired on ?

DON'T BE BASHFUL.

From the Philiburg Chronicle (Ind.)

Is there anything more we can do for General Grant! His friends have pursued a course which reminds one of the announcements one encounters in a retail store where "notions" are exposed for sale. "If you don't see what you want, ask for it." Generations under will be tample by historians hereafter to regard the arrangement of the great American Republic whom it was impossible to satisfy.